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VOL 16, NO 250

CONNELLSVILLE, PA. SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST, 31, 1918

EIGHT PAGES

ALLIES STILL ADVANCING IN FACE OF STRONG RESISTANCE; FRANK FREEMAN LOCATED IN GERMAN PRISON BY RED CROSS

CLASS 1 OF BOARD NO. 5 EXHAUSTED BY CALL FOR 33 MEN TO GO ON SEPT. 5

Ten Less Than Number Necessary to Fill That Quota Remain on the Lists; Out of the 45 Men Who Registered on August 24 Not All Will be in Class 1.

FUTURE QUOTAS WILL COME FROM NEW DRAFT

When Local Board No. 5 sends forward its quota of men for September 5 to Camp Greenleaf, Lytle, Ga., Class 1, including the twenty-ones of 1918, will have been exhausted. The quota for that date is 33. Ten less than that number remain on the list. Only 45 twenty-ones were registered on August 25 and not all this number will be available for Class 1. Future calls, therefore, must be made from the men of 18 to 45 who will register in September under the new man-power bill.

Twenty-eight men have been called for September 3 to go to Camp Forrest, Lytle, Ga. The following Thursday the 23 remaining in Class 1 will go to Camp Greenleaf. On Friday, September 6, 15 limited service men will be sent to Camp Sherman, Ohio. The lists follow:

CAMP FORREST.

Bill Bakradsas, Blair.
Gust Athanase, Trafford.
Harry B. Brown, Confluence.
Harry Bryan Workman, Elkhottsville.
Reuel White, White.
Bryan Jennings Newcomer, Vanderbilt.
Amzi Hardy, Dunbar.
Michael Depaolis, Vanderbilt.
Nick Siders, Vanderbilt.
Joseph Vansil, Vanderbilt.
Charles Russell Hawk, Dunbar.
Michael McKinley Sanner, Normalville.
Edgar Harry Firestone, Connellsville, R. D. 3.
Ira Sylvester Burnworth, Ohiopyle.
George Lovas, Vanderbilt.
Joe Dinatale, St. Louis, Mo.
John Francis Owad, Leisenring.
Bruce McClelland Hall, Ohiopyle.
Thomas Marshal Shipley, Bidwell.
Wilbur Robert Sherrill, Leisenring.
Milton Snyder, Connellsville, R. D. 3.
Brown Hall, Ohiopyle.
Virgil Dexter Conly, Cumberland, Md.
Harry Leonard Spiv, Farmington.
Lyman Richard Adams, Champion, R. D. 1.
Earl Burnworth, Confluence.
Francis Marion Cunningham, Ohiopyle.
Lloyd Richter, Connellsville, R. D. 3.

CAMP GREENLEAF.

Ernest Ray Bowser, Guard, Md.
Charles William Britt, West Leisenring.
Adam Zudlinsky, Trotter.
Sebastino Persichette, Baggaley.
Alva Ritenour, Indian Head.
Lazo K. Rutchak, Vanderbilt.
Paul L. Stoll, Mill Run.
Carlton B. Wise, Chalk Hill.
Jesse Bryner, Ohiopyle.
John Michael Baran, Adelaide.
Jess Wilhs Piper, Dunbar.
James Perrin Barger, Turtle Creek.
John Arthur Thrasher, Indian Creek.
Elmer Nicholson, Normalville, R. D. 84.
Samuel Henry Glisan, Markleysburg.
Ira Allison Lowry, Dunbar, R. D. 2.
James Russell Cain, Chalk Hill.
Albert Henry Schmidtke, Connellsville.
Amadio Lelu, Dunbar.
Henry Sanner, White.
Ralph Bryan Raymond, Chalk Hill.
John Kelly, Leisenring.
John Sankey, Jr., Leisenring.

CAMP SHERMAN.

Angelo Alesantrino, Dunbar.
Andrew Egnot, Dunbar, R. D. 32.
Dorcey Ray Haines, Clifton Mills, W. Va.
John William Marker, Rodney.
Alefereos Komenos, Dawson.
Anapo Teofoli, Scottdale.
Scott Colbert, Vanderbilt.
William Clyde Martin, Dunbar.
John J. Harper, Dunbar.
Salvatore Coco, Dickerson Run.
Lewis Jerome Hartzell, Dunbar.
Sterling Gault Valentine, Oxford, N. J.
Frederick Pinkney Dunbar, R. D. 1.
Arnold W. Show, Ohiopyle.
Leslie Ray Workman, Hopwood.

CHATEAU THIERRY PEOPLE GREET THEIR LIBERATORS



In this, one of the first pictures to reach this country of the battle of Chateau Thierry are shown some inhabitants of the town who remained during the German occupation walking through the destroyed streets to meet the American soldiers.

LETTER COMES TO PARENTS OF MISSING BOY

—Frank Freeman a member of the 110th Regiment Medical Detachment who was officially reported missing in action on July 16 has been located at a German prison camp in Langensalza Germany by the Red Cross.

A letter from that organization was received this morning by Mr. and Mrs. George W. Freeman of the West Side parents of the son.

Word was received this afternoon by Mrs. Flora E. Beatty of Purchance from both the War Department and the American Red Cross that her son Frank Beatty also a member of the 110th Medical Detachment was held a prisoner at the German camp at Langensalza.

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AN APPEAL BOARD

Is Established to Consider Complaints of Grievous Retail Coal Dealers.

The United States Fuel Administration has issued an order establishing an appeal board and fixing rules of procedure for appeal from the orders and rulings of state fuel administrators.

The order provides that all retail prices and retail gross margins that have been or may hereafter be established by any local committee with the approval of the state fuel administrator are to be adopted and fixed by the United States Fuel Administrator as the retail prices or margins for the sale of coal in the particular locality to which they apply subject to modification by the United States Fuel Administrator.

When retail dealers feel themselves aggrieved by any final order of the state administration as to their gross margins or prices thus fixed they have the right of appeal to the United States Fuel Administrator provided all facts and data concerning such prices complained of shall have been submitted to the state administrator having jurisdiction.

GET DISABLED PLANES

One French and One German Machine Will be on Exhibition Here.

Arrangements have been completed by the Connellsville Garage company with the Peerless Motor Car Company of Pittsburgh for the use of two airplanes, one French and one German that were disabled on the western front in Europe during the week of the Red Cross street fair.

One of the machines is a Mercedes German machine shot down by the French back of their own lines. The other is a Renault a French type a sable by the Germans but which landed back of the Alhed lines. The machines were secured by the Peerless company and have been on exhibition in various parts of the country. They will be one of the features of the Red Cross fair.

The committee of the committee on arrangements will hold a meeting tonight at the Maccabee hall at 7:30 o'clock. The meeting will be the last held in connection with the fair.

CONTINUED DECREASE IN PRODUCTION OF COAL; BELOW 12,000,000 TONS

Daily Requirements Weekly Output of 11,250,000 Tons to Make Up Season's Deficit; Imbricatic Fall Off.

The weekly report of the United States Geological Survey shows the decrease in bituminous coal production which began after the record week of July 11, not on a continuous basis, during the week of Aug. 17 but the output during that week also fell below 12,000,000 net tons for the first time since June 22. Preliminary estimates place production including lignite and coal coked during the current week at 11,920,000 net tons a decrease compared with the week of August 10 of 700,000 net tons or approximately 5 per cent but an increase over the corresponding week of 1917 of 1,070,000 net tons or 15.4 per cent. Production necessary during the balance of the summer weeks to make up past deficit now amount to 14,270,000 net tons or 247,500 net tons or approximately 21 per cent in excess of the average weekly production during the coal year to date.

The average product per working day is estimated at 1,85,000 net tons a decrease compared with the average daily summer requirements of 2,000 net tons or 10 per cent but 20,000 net tons or 16.4 per cent in excess of the average daily production during the week of August 17.

The reduction of output in the United States during the week of August 17 is estimated at 1,924,000 tons a decline compared with the week preceding of 1,371,151 net tons or 6.2 per cent and a decline compared with the equivalent week of last year of 63,800 net tons or 3. per cent.

Shipments originating on 13, coal carrying roads totaled 10,822 car loads and anthracite shipments total 36,867 carloads originating on 9 anthracite carrying roads.

Shipments decreased during the week from all districts with the exception of Western Pennsylvania Tennessee and Kentucky and Alabama and the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast areas. Material decrease occurred in Central Pennsylvania from which districts shipments declined 2,000 car loads or 6.7 per cent.

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Following are committees named to take charge of the "Camouflage" booth at the Red Cross fair to be located in Meadow Lane and in charge of Mrs. A. A. Straub; Trenches—Mrs. L. P. McCormack, chairman; Mrs. Gertrude McKee, Mrs. Joseph McDonald, Mrs. Kenney, Mrs. Mary Wishart, Mrs. J. Goldsmith, Mrs. J. B. Stader; Misses Genevieve Boisson, Gertrude Field, Rebecca Sauter, Anna Connell and Anna Soisson; Hindenburg Line—Mrs. James Rapport, chairman; Mrs. Edna Brandel, Mrs. C. S. Horner, Mrs. Paul B. Dick, Mrs. W. F. Soisson, Mrs. T. B. Donnelly, Mrs. R. L. Werner; Mrs. Sarah Seaton and Miss Sauter. Run the Hum—Mr. H. M. Droughton, chairman; Miss Margaret Jean Berg, Miss Mary Gans, Miss Mary Armstrong, Mrs. Margaret Whitteman; Mrs. George S. Connell, Miss Sherrick and Mrs. J. E. Brown; question block—Miss Naomi Rosenblum, chairman; Mrs. J. L. Gans, Mrs. Charles Davidson, Mrs. McFiehan, Mrs. Olive Boyer, Miss Margaret Lowrey, Mrs. A. C. Stuckel, Mrs. Fossman, Mrs. Earl C. Moore, Miss Clara Dixon and Mrs. Elizabeth Brasheir; Happy Fortunes—Miss Ruby Dell, chairman; Miss Margaret Dull, Miss Elizabeth Patterson and Mrs. Marcelli.

A triple celebration of the birthday anniversaries of Captain E. Dunn, Henry Kurtz and C. H. Whiteley, members of the William F. Kurtz Post, No. 104, G. A. R., by agreement, was held in the Odd Fellows Temple yesterday afternoon. Captain Dunn was 75 years old, Mr. Kurtz 77, and Mr. Whiteley 74.

Twenty-three members of the Post and several guests were present after singing "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," a prayer was offered by Rev. G. L. C. Richardson. J. G. Hicks gave a vocal selection. All comrades extended congratulations to the honor guests who replied with short addresses.

Rev. Richardson sang "Keep on the Sunny Side of Life." Conrad Hirshkoff sang a solo, "The Brave Boys Gone to Their Country's Call." Rev. J. S. Showers gave an interesting talk on the Civil War. At the close of the program the veterans went to the West Penn tea room where they were served with an excellent dinner.

Shady Grove park will remain open one additional day this season and close Tuesday night instead of Labor Day. The reason for this announcement is that arrangements were made yesterday by long distance telephone to bring the famous Hall saxophone-jazz band to the park on Tuesday evening when this crack musical organization will furnish the musical program for a special patriotic dance. This is being held by a Uniontown committee of which O'Neill Kennedy is chairman and is expected to be a large affair. The hours will be from 8:30 to 2 and special street cars will run to Connellsville and Uniontown after the dance. The Hall orchestra is of equal class with the Wright orchestra that was heard last summer at the local Red Cross dance at the park. Tickets are one dollar each and will be on sale at the park.

The meeting of the Woman's Guild of the Trinity Episcopal church, which was to have been held Wednesday, September 4, has been advanced to Tuesday, September 3 on account of the rehearsal of the war pageant that night.

The regular meeting of the L. H. N. class of the Methodist Episcopal church which was to have been held Friday evening at the home of Mrs. Mianst in Crawford avenue, West Side, has been postponed to a later date on account of the Red Cross meeting.

Miss Mary Christine entertained the girls of the McCrory store and their friends last evening at her home at Reidmore. The evening was spent with various games and music. Refreshments were served on the lawn which was illuminated with Japanese lanterns. A color scheme of red and white was carried out.

The Busy Twelves club will meet next Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. C. C. Isther in Ninth street, West Side.

PERSONALS.
Mr. and Mrs. William Kaiser, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. William Kaiser, Sr., and Miss Freeda Kaiser of Mount Washington, Pittsburgh, spent Thursday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Earley, Norrell avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Vernon and son have returned from Mill Run after spending a 10-day vacation at that place.

The flowers which Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Sellers donated to the Red Cross are on sale at Red Cross headquarters, for \$1.00 per dozen or 50¢ per half dozen—Adv. 30-11.

Mrs. R. C. Dunn and guests, Mrs. William Dunn and son, Sylvester, of Greensburg, spent yesterday with Mrs. William Murphy of Snock.

The best place to shop after all, Brownell Shoe Company—Adv.

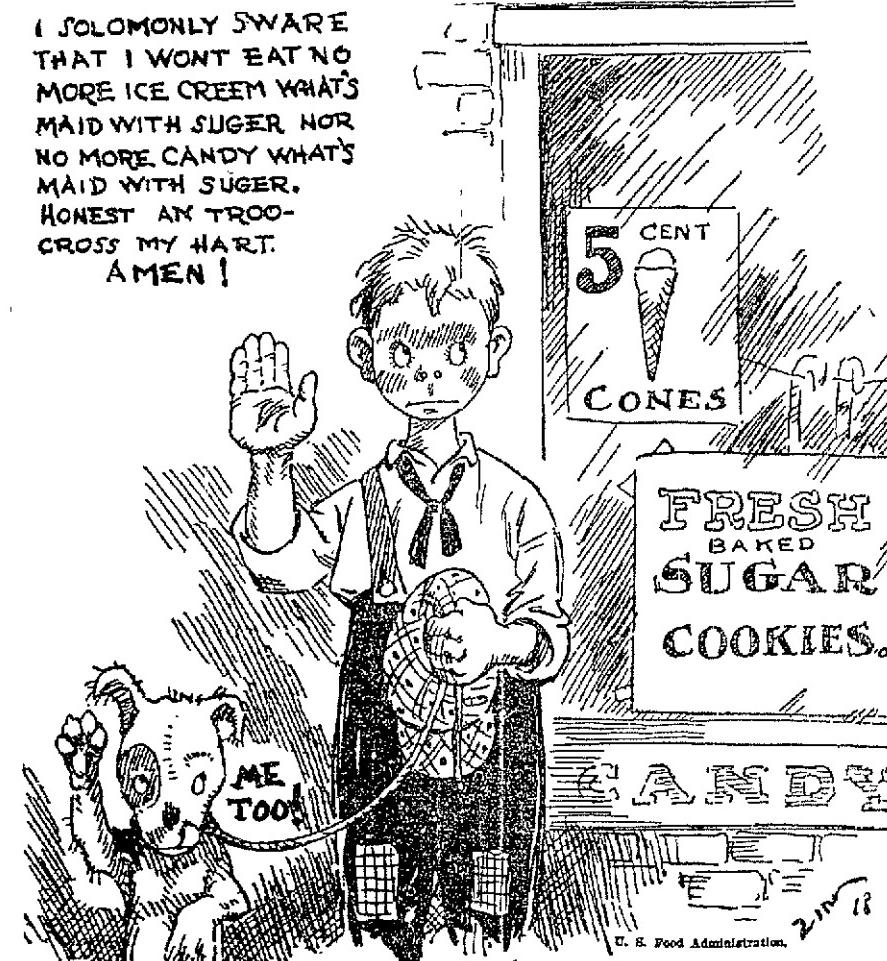
Mrs. Harriet Sparin, Mrs. L. V. Evans and Miss Lucilla Evans returned to their home at Waynesville, N. Y., after a visit with Mrs. J. E. Sims here.

Mrs. Irene Hopkins left for a week's stay in Pittsburgh this morning.

Mrs. J. J. Draper is spending the day in Pittsburgh.

Mrs. W. E. Connefour has returned home after a visit to Cuban-

I SOLOMONLY SWARE
THAT I WONT EAT NO
MORE ICE CREAM WHAT'S
MAID WITH SUGAR NOR
NO MORE CANDY WHAT'S
MAID WITH SUGAR.
HONEST AM TOO
CROSS MY HART.
AMEN!



AN HEROIC SACRIFICE.

WAR NEWS

By Associated Press.

Moving forward with sustained power British armies east and southeast of Arras appeared to have crashed clear through the Hindenburg line. Dispatches received today seemed to indicate that now they have begun to roll up the German forces on the front to which the enemy is retreating along the whole Picardy front.

Bullecourt, which was on the Hindenburg line, was taken this morning. Hendecourt-le-Cagnicourt, to the northeast of Bullecourt, has also fallen before Field Marshal Haig's men. South of Hendecourt and slightly to the east, Riencourt has been captured by the advancing British. East of Arras, astride the Scarpe, further gains are reported.

The Brocourt Queant switch line now is within striking distance.

Farther south the British have taken the village of Cambrai where there was terrific fighting during the German retirement a year ago last March.

West of Peronne the British have captured the town of Clery and they also have crossed the Somme south of Peronne.

Along the line farther south which is held by the British the night passed without change.

BRITISH ARE WITH A MILE OF PERONNE.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Aug. 30, (noon)—Blaches, on the south bank of the Somme and about a mile from Peronne, has been captured by Field Marshal Haig. British troops have entered Les Bousies and patrols have passed through Morval to the southeast.

British troops this morning pushed forward in an easterly direction from Bapaume.

The British have made further advances to the north of Lens. At one place they pushed forward for a distance of a thousand yards.

COMBLES FAILS TO

BRITISH ADVANCE. LONDON, Aug. 30—British troops have captured Combles between Bapaume and the river Somme. It was officially announced today by the British war office.

Advance British troops have crossed the Somme river south and west of Peronne.

Between Hendecourt and the Arras-Cambrai road the Canadian attacked the German line and made favorable progress.

East of Sencee, the forces of Field Marshal Haig made progress, capturing Buffecourt and Hendecourt-Les-Caudicourt.

The British also captured Clery-sur-Somme on the Somme river between Combles and Peronne.

LOCAL WAR NEWS

CORPORAL DUNN IN

TRAINING CAMP.

Corporal Robert Dunn of Company I, 319th Infantry, has been ordered from the trenches on the Flanders front to a school near Paris for training officers. Whether this preparation for a commission or for furthering his work as a non-com is not known here. Several other 319th boys have been reported assigned to this camp.

LINDSAY McFARLAND

SAFETY OVER THERE. Word has been received from Lindsay McFarland, a member of the 2nd Battalion, Company E, 604th Engineers, that he has arrived safely in Europe. He sailed about three weeks ago after undergoing a four months period of training in Washington and New York.

JOHN EMMETT STILLWAGON

COMING ON FCELBOLUGH. John Emmett Stillwagon, son of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Stillwagon of Edina street, will be home next week

P. & L. E. R. R.

REV. S. STRAUSS HAS ACCEPTED A CALL TO ALTOONA SYNAGOGUE

Rabbi of Connellsville Jewish Synagogue Quits Local Field After Seven Years' Service.

After seven years as rabbi of the synagogue of B'nai Israel, Connellsville, Rev. S. Strauss has accepted a call by the Jewish people at Altoona. Rev. Strauss left yesterday afternoon for his new field of work, accompanied by his family.

At Altoona Rev. Strauss will have charge of two synagogues with a membership of 500 families, or close to 3,000 people. He will have two assistants. The income the rabbi will receive makes the field an inviting one. It amounts to approximately \$5,000 annually.

Prior to his departure, Rev. Strauss was presented with a Liberty Bond by a committee of the congregation. The presentation took place at an informal gathering at the hall of the B'nai B'rith on Wednesday evening. L. Horowitz acted as spokesman for the committee and Rev. Strauss responded. Others present were Alfred J. Krockover, Max Levine, Jacob Grobin, Jacob Rosenblum, William Chertkin, H. Goldstone, Samuel Oppenham, Abe Daniels, A. M. Silverman and Julius Elkes. Brief speeches were made by several of those assembled.

It is with regret that the Connellsville congregation agreed to the severance of the relations. Rev. Strauss is regarded as one of the ablest rabbis in this part of the state. No plans have yet been made to secure a successor. Owing to war conditions it may be difficult to fill the vacancy.

GREENSBURG BOY KILLED

Member of 320th Infantry Dies in Action.

Jacob Q. Truxal, Jr., a son of Squire and Mrs. Jacob Truxal at Greensburg, and a member of Company I, 320th Infantry, was reported as killed in action, by the War Department last night.

He was among the first draftees from Westmoreland county to enter training, going to Camp Lee on September 6, 1917. He has been in France since May 28, and had seen active service since.

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GREENSBURG BOY KILLED

BAN ON SUNDAY USE

OF AUTOS APPLIES

ONLY TO PLEASURE

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The ban on the use of gasoline on Sunday for motor vehicles and boats will apply only to pleasure riding, the War Department announced today.

He said reasonable use of gasoline driven vehicles for necessary purposes was not intended to be prohibited.

KAISER CONTRIBUTES \$6,000.

German Baby Killer Gets "All Shot Up" Money for Red Cross.

Five boys, William Young, Wilson McClaren, Robert and Harry Schenck of the South Side, and Clare Taylor of Newark, O., have donated \$6.36 to the Red Cross, which they raised through a "shoot the kaiser" stunt.

The boys erected a target with the face of the kaiser painted on it, on the lawn of the Young home and charged a price for a shot at the German madman.

Captain del Lugo to Urge Conscription of Fuel.

Captain Giovanni del Lugo, a member of the Italian high command at Washington, who is speaking under the auspices of the Fuel Administration, will be in Connellsville Monday evening under the two lodges of the Sons of Italy.

Captain del Lugo will deliver an address here. The place will be made known tomorrow.

Plane Called Off.

The Uniontown Trades & Labor council last night cancelled its picnic for Sunday because of the Fuel Administration's request that automobile pleasure trips on Sunday be discontinued.

Daughter Born.

A daughter was born Sunday to Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Morrison of Ninth street, Greenwood. Mr. Morrison is a conductor on the Vanderbilt line of the West Penn.

Lightning Burns Barn.

The barn on the farm of John Stewart near Grindstone was burned to the ground Wednesday night by lightning. The livestock was rescued.

First Babe a Daughter.

A daughter weighing seven and one-half pounds was born Wednesday to Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Cochran of Green street. It is their first babe.

THE DUNN STORE

The HOME of QUALITY, and SERVICE
129 to 133 N PITTSBURG ST. CONNELLSVILLE, PA.
CONNELLSVILLE'S GREATEST STORE

Why Wait and Pay High Prices—Buy Now and Save

Never has there been so much early buying of Fall garments by reason of the extraordinary market conditions which will make for much higher prices later on. We couldn't buy these Suits, Coats and Dresses at the price we paid for them months ago and if you delay you will pay more later on.

Women's and Misses' New Fall Suits

In a wonderful collection offered at big saving over prices that will prevail later.

\$19.75 up to \$75.00

At the above prices and many between these prices are shown fine tailored and semi-fancy Fall Suits which are worthy of your immediate inspection. An excellent range of correct autumn styles in women's and misses' sizes are featured at the above prices. Come and see the Suits.

New Fall Dresses

That will win your admiration. Especially so those we are now featuring. Beautiful new Dresses of Charcoal, Satin, Jersey Serge and Satin combinations, navy and new blues are featured in the most charming styles. Loose panels weighted with fringe, beaded and embroidered and Mandarin models at \$25.00 up to \$55.00.

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EVERYTHING COOKED LIKE AT HOME.

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50 Amusing and Marvelous Attractions 50

High Class Musical and Vaudeville Shows

ESPECIALLY FEATURING—The Girls of the Allied Nations, Elegant Costumed and Produced in a Handsome and Specially Built Theatre. “The War Pageant or Democracy Triumphant.” 300 Characters in Costumes of Our Allies.

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Containing 10 specially constructed amusements. Consisting of Mystifying Illusions, Monstrosities, Freaks, Etc.

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Occupying a whole street. Dozens of the most novel and laughable attractions ever staged upon the streets.

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An especially attractive feature, showing dozens of the prettiest and fattest babies. Handsome prizes will be awarded the winners.

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Featuring the well known Rush Sisters, the Evans Twins, Miss Durbin and other Musical Artists.

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Where American skill may be shown in planting a fair shot on the capitol of Germany.

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Get the sensation—you’ll enjoy it once you get over. Something entirely new and novel.

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See the boys at the front and the boys in Camp shown on the screen. Views of Civil War days will also be shown.

Large Out Door Dancing Pavilion

The Best Music Obtainable Has Been Secured.

DOZENS OF FREE STREET ATTRACTIONS

“The Dago and His Trained Bears”—“the Organ Grinder and the Monk”—the biggest “Uncle Sam” you ever saw—a Special Police Force, every officer more than eight feet tall—two Rubes—and the funniest Coon the South ever produced.

SPECIAL—See Spidora,
The Dancing Butterfly and the Talking Sphinx.

Refreshments of all kinds, Lunches, etc., will be served on the streets.
Evening shows begin promptly at 6 o'clock. Saturday afternoon 1.30.

Don't Fail to see “Jim”
Doyle's Educated Horse.

A MILLION WORKERS ARE NEEDED IN THE WAR SUPPLY PLANTS

New Draft Law Will Increase Shortage to a Tremendous Extent.

EARLY SOLUTION NEEDED

Can be Helped by Readjustments and Changes and Increased Drafts Upon Workers in the Non- and Lesser-Essential Industries and Trades.

One million unskilled workers are now needed in the war supply plants and industries of the country, it is announced by the Federal Employment Service and the Department of Labor. The new army draft expansion promises to increase this shortage to a tremendous extent, and creates an acute crisis in the matter of supplying sufficient workmen for the essential war industries and occupations of the country, says the Daily Digest.

An appeal to the American men to volunteer for common labor in munitions plants and war supply factories or any other industry where the shortage of labor threatens the prosecution of the war on a maximum scale—and this, it is stated, includes the production of coal without regard for their previous position, experience, or standing in the business world, is under consideration by the Federal Employment Service and other divisions of the federal government which are vitally concerned in the present situation.

An early solution of the present shortage is imperative, it is stated, for the reason that a corresponding shortage in skilled labor is beginning to manifest itself, and without a comprehensive and concrete program of action, which will have the cooperation and assistance of the American people, this feature of the problem may become more threatening than the existing shortage in unskilled labor. It is pointed out that readjustments and changes to meet a shortage in unskilled labor can be made far more easily than can changes that will overcome the shortage in mechanics, artisans, technically trained men and other forms of skilled labor.

Reports that have been received by the Federal Employment Service show that some units and sections of war munition plants and supply factories are already closing down because of the need for unskilled workers.

The first step toward meeting the situation will be that of increased drafts on the unskilled workers of non-essential factories. This plan of solution, as it has been practiced

since the inauguration of the scheme of priority distribution of labor on August 1 has admittedly not achieved the results which were hoped for, and unless more radical and extreme steps are taken without delay, the whole plan is threatened with failure. The alternative, as far as can be seen, is the drafting of men for industrial work under a military draft law such as that which was placed before Congress to raise and lower the ages for military service. Adequate supplies for the new army are even threatened in the present situation.

It is admitted that men cannot under any circumstances be taken from the coal mines, or from the distribution of coal. The problem is to supply more men to this essential commodity which stands first on the list of war resources, and is the basis of transportation, munitions, shipping and war materials.

One of the problems which vitally concerns the coal producers of the country is that of holding their present supply of labor, and preventing its exodus, even in a partial way, to the war industries and factories which are suffering in the present unskilled labor shortage.

It is admitted further that men cannot be taken from the farms or from food production, or from railroad work, or from any industry which is engaged in turning out an essential war material for the American armies, or for the sustenance of the civilian population at home. The shortage must be covered by men from non-essential occupations, professions and trades.

The importation of labor from other countries has been considered but for obvious reasons will not be pressed at this time. One of these reasons is the lack of ocean going shipping for bringing men from other countries.

Additional quotas of unskilled labor have been called for from each of the states, and totaling 870,150 men. Pennsylvania leads with a quota of 83,250.

In a formal statement in the matter, Nathan A. Smith, assistant director general of the Federal Employment Service, said:

“The figures now for the first time brought together show to what great extent a shortage of unskilled labor is imperilling the work of America's war industries. The seriousness of the situation can scarcely be exaggerated. Instances after instance is coming to our attention where the lack of unskilled labor threatens to cause some highly essential war project to close down.

“Though thousands of men have been moved by this service within the last three weeks, sometimes over great distances, we are confronted with the fact that available supplies of unemployed labor are practically depleted. Most of those who can now be found are of a restless, shifting type who will usually stay on the job only a little while, and are of slight value when there.

“As the Army increases, the situation will grow more grave. The total

must be faced squarely and resolutely. There are plenty of men in the country to meet the present needs for unskilled labor, but they are now working at non-war work. The time has come when America must get fully on a war basis.

“If we are not to leave our armies to the lurch, for the lack of munitions and supplies, every able-bodied man in the country will soon have to find work in some essential industry. Patriotic employers in non-war industries should take immediate steps to reduce their forces of men to an absolute minimum.

“An aroused public sentiment, which will brand as a slacker any man who willfully refrains from working at some productive job up to the full extent of his capacity, will be more effective than any laws or regulations.

“What, perhaps, is most needed in our war industries is an infusion of men who will undertake to work as common laborers because of our country's need. Their presence will be an inspiration and example to those already at work and will go a long distance towards reducing the inefficiency and abnormal turnover of labor which exists at many important projects. Americans, like the English and French, must learn that ‘common labor’ when performed for one's country in time of war, is worthy of any man, whatever his prior position or experience.”

FURTHER CURTAILMENT IN OPERATION OF LESSER ESSENTIAL PLANTS PLAN

As a Means of Overcoming the Shortage of Workers in the War Supply Industries and Occupations.

Further curtailment of the operating time of non-essential and lesser essential factories and industries is under consideration by the War Industries Board, in conjunction with the Federal Employment Service and the Department of Labor, as a means of overcoming the estimated shortage of 1,000,000 unskilled workers in the war supply plants of the country. The shortage has been brought to the attention of the priority division of the War Industries Board by the officials of the Employment Service and the Department of Labor with the explanation that the only competent solution of the matter is in the reduction of the number of men employed in non-essential and lesser essential plants and factories.

While the Federal Employment Service has adhered to the principle of distributing unskilled workers largely on the volunteer principle, officials of the War Industries Board incline to the belief that only through closing down factories, through the withdrawal of supplies of raw materials, cars and coal can the matter be handled in a satisfactory way. The volunteer principle, it is pointed out, was abandoned some time ago in connection with the creation of an ad-

ministrative board in the War Industries Board is tending toward essentially in industry—in the matter of altering raw materials, coal, labor and railroad cars. Through the representatives of the Fuel Administration, War Labor Board and Railroad Administration on the priority committee of the War Industries Board, the channel is provided for controlling all of these factors. Thus, lesser essential industries will be drawn upon to supply the workers which are needed by the war supply plants.

The production of more steel, and its conversion into war materials, and greater supply of coal for war purposes, is the pivot upon which the program of the War Industries Board is based. Standardization of essential commodities and articles for the civilian population is another means by which conservation of labor, as well as coal, steel and raw materials, is being sought. Tools, fashions in shoes will be limited to a few styles, and the manufacture of tools restricted to essentials.

The three general methods by which the War Industries Board purposed to overcome the labor shortage, as far as is possible, is by industrial curtailment, standardization of commodities and articles, and a more intensive control of the distribution of cars, coal and raw materials.

Importations of labor from other countries is expected to relieve in some small degree the shortage in some of the industries, but as a whole, this factor is a negligible one in solving the real problem. Laborers are already coming into the country from Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, Haiti, and some points in South America, but in a relatively small number. Canada is attempting to solve its labor shortage through importations of Chinese laborers, but the exclusion act prevents their introduction into the United States.

The issuance of industrial curtailment orders for the purpose of saving coal will probably continue to come from the Federal Fuel Administration, but they will be sent out only on the approval of the priority division of the War Industries Board.

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You are reading this one. That should convince you that advertising in these columns is a profitable proposition; that it will bring business to your store. The fact that the other fellow advertises is probably the reason he is getting more business than is failing to you. Would it not be well to give the other fellow a chance?

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SATURDAY EVENG., AUG. 31, 1918.

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332nd Company, U. S. Marine Barracks, Paris Island, S. C.

GRAVE VICTORY MORE THAN DIVERSION

The automobile owners who object to the exception of speedway racing from the gasoline conservation regulation are not, as a speedway apologia avers, "sober because Sunday joyriding is cut off."

They are simply giving expression to the American sense of what constitutes fair play and a square deal. Less fair play and a square deal for automobile owners than for the boys "Over There," in whose interests all measures of conservation have been adopted. The purpose of the Sunday curtailment of gasoline is to augment the supply available for the use of gas-driven types of vehicles, vessels and machines of whatever kind that are being used on the battle front, in the air or in the transportation of wounded soldiers, supplies and ammunition. Our Army is growing at a prodigious rate every day and the demand for gasoline is increasing at even a greater ratio. Production of the fuel is not gaining in the same proportion. It becomes necessary, therefore, to limit consumption in order that there may be no more possibility of the supply failing below actual needs than there is possibility that our Army will lack for men, munitions and supplies.

"That the Fuel Administration authorities have seen fit to request the discontinuance of pleasure vehicles on Sunday is in itself a proper step in a scheme to reduce the domestic consumption of gasoline. The only objection to it is the well-founded one that no restriction whatever is placed upon the use of gasoline in automobile racing contests. Automobile owners are entirely willing, as they have proven by their acceptance of every regulatory provision, to forego the use of their machines on Sunday as a patriotic duty, but they have very reasonable and just cause for complaint that speedways, which contribute in no way whatever to winning the war, but are operated solely as private enterprises for profit to the promoters, are permitted to encourage the worse than useless waste of what has become a prime war necessity.

In England private cars are forbidden to use gasoline on every day in the week. No pleasure riding is seen, much less speedway races, and no driving of passenger cars except those in the government service. England long ago realized the necessity for saving every gallon of gasoline for use at the front and adopted regulations prohibiting its consumption for any other than war purposes. True, we are closer sources of supply than England, but the mere fact that it has become necessary to request an initial step in the conservation of this essential fuel in this country, suggests the possibility that more stringent measures respecting its use may have to be adopted, as in England.

The Britishers have accepted the situation patriotically, just as we have accepted other deprivations—because it will help win the war. They as well as Americans may crave "a certain amount of diversion" but, unlike our speedway promoters, they are unwilling to take it because they still more ardently crave certain victory for the Allied cause.

America to Insist on a Trial of the German Criminals

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

We have set out to surround, overpower and bring to justice a band of criminals. The American conscience is just awakening to this fact; and when a prostrate Prussianism, its weapons of murder kicked from its blood-stained fingers, looks at its captors and its judges, and tries to assess which of the grim "highlites" it was most foolish to arouse, it will—if the German mind has not lost its cunning—name the American conscience. There will be no compromise with the conscience of this country. We are not sending our lads into the scorching flames of hell and turning this whole peaceful and industrial nation into a vast fighting machine simply to run some new boundary lines in Europe, to affect the fortunes of dubious dynasties, or to set another chattering, conscienceless Congress of Vienna at work. We are fighting to tell the greatest criminal conspiracy against human happiness that history records; and when a public "posse" rounds up criminal conspirators it punishes them!

Members of Congress have learned, while "back home" that the people do not want merely to win a war and gain a victory. They insist that this whole war forced upon the Allies and especially upon America, is a colossal crime for which certain definite criminals are responsible, and they demand that these criminals be captured, brought to trial and made to pay. Moreover, in the waging of this long-plotted and criminal war, the Germans have been guilty of a series of notorious, inhuman, almost ineradicable crimes against law-abiding populations, national agreements, civilians, nurses, children, prisoners, wounded and women which defies recounting and nauseates the imagination.

These crimes were committed by individual criminals. They were not impersonal atrocities to be deemed to an abstraction like "the German army" or "the German government," without a body to be hanged or a soul to be damned. They were the work of certain definitely known, named and often available devils in field gray, who themselves maimed babies, murdered civilians, abused prisoners, disbanded women—or ordered or permitted these atrocities—and violated all the conventions of war and the demands of humanity; and it is idle to pretend that the American conscience will rest satisfied while these brutal and often bestial malefactors go unwhipped of justice.

Germany, in her hour of disappointment and defeat, talks of a negotiated peace. This proves that she does not understand the A B C of America's attitude. Will she send the Kaiser through our lines to be tried by a drumhead court-martial? Will she send the murderers of Nurse Cavell to Old Bailey? Will she send the naval high command who plotted the torpedoing of the Lusitania to New York for punishment? We are not calling for a lynching, but a criminal trial.

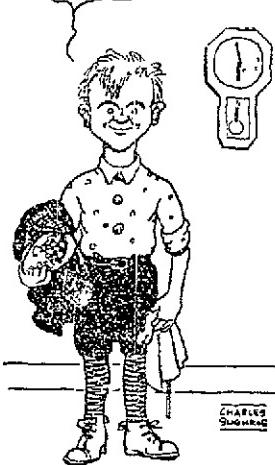
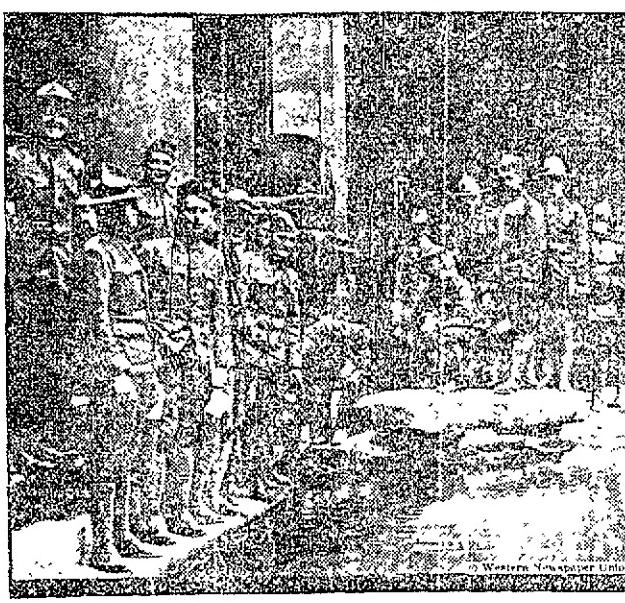
No longer ago than Sunday, a Presbyterian clergyman—the Rev. Dr. Mark A. Mathews, of Seattle—preaching in the First Presbyterian church in New York, declared amidst applause that "Germany shall not sit at the peace table"—she may only watch the proceedings "from her seat in the cage of culprits." "The peace table," he said again, "shall be presided over by the court-martial," which shall try and shoot all, the exalted German butchers and hospital bombers and assassins-at-large.

The next day's papers carried a letter from Editor Brundt of the Manufacturers Record, demanding definite punishment of Germany for highwayman-like conduct—for "the most diabolical, hell-devised scheme ever inducted in human history." He said that it was intolerable to think that the criminals should receive no punishment except the compulsory return of their loot, and proposed that the Allies insist that Germany repudiate all her home war loans in order to be able to pay a smashing sum to the nations which have had to "pay her" into good behavior. In other words, she must pay the costs of her trial.

These utterances are symptomatic and tend to show the direction of public opinion. War is a recession to barbarism which the citizens of this Republic never thought to suffer. They abhor, loathe and righteously condemn war and all its works. They would no more think to start a war

MICKIE SAYS

YOU KNOW, READERS, SOMETIMES I HOLLER 'BOUT THINGS THAT DON'T SUIT ME, BUT JUST THE SAME I LIKE YOU ALL FINE 'N I WOULDN'T WORK NONHRES ELSE BUT HERE, IN WHEN I GROW UP I'M GOING TO HAVE A NEWSPAPER OF MY OWN, I BETTER!

**YANKEES VISITING IN BATH, ENGLAND**

Western Newspaper Union

Wherever American troops set foot on English soil today nothing but kind words and all the comforts of home greet them. Patriotic-minded English men and women arrange excursions and celebrations for them; in fact, everything possible is done to make them feel as if they were back home. This picture shows some Yankees inspecting the old Roman baths at Bath, England, near which city they are stationed.

TWO FLIERS KILLED

Cadet Babcock, Son of American General in France, Meets Death.

By Associated Press.

WICHITA FALLS, Tex., Aug. 31.—Lieutenant S. R. McGuire of Fresno, Calif., and Cadet Ellis Bernard Babcock of Washington, D. C., were killed at Call Field this morning when their plane fell 2,000 feet, at the top of a loop.

Cadet Babcock is a son of Brigadier General Babcock, now in France, flying. He was 21 years old.

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WANTED — LABORERS, 40c PER

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After 5 P. M. apply to S. O. STREET

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WHEREAS, MY WIFE RUTH

SCHEFFLER, having left my bed-

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I hereby give notice that

I will not be responsible for any debts

of her contracting. WILLIAM TISSUE,

South Connellsville, Pa.

17Aug18-sat

EARLY AUTUMN ARRIVALS

The material for women's, misses' and children's wear, early autumn styles, are coming in, in fact our stores already have a fairly good supply. It is rather hard to get interested in autumn wearing apparel this sort of weather, yet mothers know the necessity of it. School opening days are approaching, the children must be prepared for that event, that's why it is necessary to plan and buy so early. Your attention is specially called to the nice lines of early autumn dress goods for misses and children, to the complete line of ribbons, hose, footware, headwear, and please notice the prices. You will be impressed with the reasonableness of them. All classes of goods now have a tendency to advance in price, domestic dry goods are included. They are at the present time higher than many people have ever known them to be, yet there is a likelihood of them going even higher, and it will be prudent to make your early autumn purchases at once. There are many other school necessities for boys and girls, and there are many lines of domestic dry goods for the entire family now on sale at our stores. It is to your interest to inspect—investigate—buy!

Union Supply Co.

63 Large Department Stores.

Located in Fayette, Westmoreland and Allegheny

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WEAR**Hooper & Long's****SHOES**

Four Big Days
Four Wonderful Nights
At the
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The D. & C. Line steamer insures the best in appointments, cuisine, and mounting service. Safety and health provisions are all that could be desired.

All steamers are equipped with latest wireless service. All steamers are under way.

To all vessels—City of Mackinac II and City of Alpena—depart Sunday week to Mackinac Island. From Toledo Monday and Tuesday 8:30 A. M.; Tuesday and Wednesday 8:30 P. M. From Detroit Monday and Tuesday 5:30 P. M.; Wednesday and Thursday 5:30 A. M. From Toledo Saturday 5:30 P. M. From Detroit Sunday 5:30 A. M.

Send 3-cent stamp for illustrated pamphlet and Great Lakes map. Address L. G. LEWIS, G. F. A., 9 Third Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

TO INVESTORS Large or Small

ASK AUTHORITIES AID DRIVE-AWAYS

National Automobile Chamber of Commerce Makes Appeal to Various Governors.

OVERLAND DELIVERY OF CARS

Manufacturers and Dealers Relieve Congestion by Delivering Machines Under Their Own Power — Federal Law Urged.

Governors of the different states, who are in all cases at the head of the various state councils of defense, will be asked by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce to request local authorities not to interfere with the overland delivery of new automobiles, and motor trucks from the factories to dealers.

The manufacturers and dealers are relieving railroad freight congestion by delivering new cars under their own power instead of shipping them by rail. Thirty-three per cent of the production of eight of the larger automobile manufacturers was delivered over the highways during the first three months this year. The number of machines driven away was 35,000, which relieved the railroads to the extent of about 10,000 freight cars. With a probable production of 1,000,000 motor vehicles this year, the total saving in railroad cars by this method will amount to about 80,000 cars.

Demand State License.

Considerable trouble has been caused by local officials, who insist every car in the drive-away "strings" shall carry a state license plate, and sometimes that each driver shall have a state operator's license. Owing to lack of uniformity in the state motor vehicle laws, full compliance with requirements in one state is not held to be sufficient in some other states, and much delay, annoyance and additional expense have resulted needlessly.

The N. A. G. C. has taken this matter up with the director general of railroads, with the secretary of war as chairman of the council of national defense, and with the secretary of commerce as a member of the council. It is also preparing a definite plan to offer to the governors whereby motor vehicles in transit may be allowed to proceed to destination without interfering over the question of license.

Purpose of License Plate.

When the motor vehicle laws were enacted, no such shipping situation as now exists was foreseen and no provision was made for the delivery of motor-cars by highway. The purpose of license plates is to identify the car and its ownership in case of accident or infraction of operating regulations, and where a string of drive-away cars remains together and the cars carry improvised duplicates of the manufacturer's or dealer's license plate, such identification is sufficiently established for the purpose.

Many manufacturers and dealers are urging the enactment by congress of a federal license law which will sweep away the lack of uniformity in the state laws that are now interfering with this form of interstate commerce.

Rip Van Noah.

It was the first twilight game at the local ball park, and the little fans with the whiskers just had to tell something to celebrate the occasion.

"Boys, here's a new one say wrote me," he said, as he climbed into the bleachers.

"Well, spring it! Spring it!" begged the "gang." "Let's get it over with."

"I know my son's at the National army camp at Chillicothe. Yeh, he came out flat-footed for the war. Eash-huh!" said the little man, as he bit into a cigar which everybody knew was made to Wheeler. "Well, here is what he wrote me this morning: Dear Pop—Here is a joke. I hope you see the point. What put the chill in Chillicothe? Why, the draft, of course. Jimmy, P. S. This is some city." Now wasn't that just like Jimmy. Some little joke. He-he!"

"Yea, some little joke," said the crowd, "you old Mr. Rip Van Noah."

Initated Koenig Captain.

An extraordinary instance of Teutonic surliness where uniforms are concerned has occurred at Essen. A party of three armed individuals, two in soldiers' and one in a policeman's uniform, made a round of all the schools of the town, representing themselves to be authorized to collect the children's satchels. They paid a trifle in each case for the leather straps attached to them, and carried away their booty. After a few days, the whole affair was discovered to be a swindle.

"How it is possible that this could have been carried on for days without anyone having the courage to challenge their authority remains one of the mysteries of the war," says the Rheinisch-Westphalian Gazette.

Flying Temperament.

The most eminent of British scientists have devoted special study to the psychological and physiological aspects of flying. One authority says that good eyesight, normal hearing good "muscle sense," and equilibration are indispensable qualifications. But most important of all is the right temperament—not an easy thing for a medical board to examine. Of the types—the imaginative and the unimaginative—the imaginative youth is said to make the better pilot if he can keep his imagination under control.

Two Prize Captives.

While on duty sentry one night it one of the men at Camp Colt, who had been the butt of numerous company jokes, hauled two of his worst tormentors as they were endeavoring to slip into camp after taps. In response to his challenge they stated that they were Kaiser Bill and Von Hindenburg. Thereupon the sentry called for the officer of the guard, reported his distinguished guests, and had the satisfaction of seeing them headed directly for the guardhouse.

LOUDER THAN ANY THUNDER

Modern Guns Make Noise That is Far Above That of "Heaven's Artillery."

Every big noise is compared to thunder, as if heaven's artillery were the greatest noise imaginable. We speak commonly of "the thunder of the guns," and the poets have always spread themselves on the terrific cannonade of a thunder storm. But the plain fact is that man's artillery beats the clouds into fits, if the distance at which each can be heard is any criterion of the intensity and volume of sound.

The gunfire in Flanders has been heard in London countless times, while it is quite impossible to say how far the famous miniburst on the Vimy ridge, produced by human agency, though not gunfire, could be heard. But it is doubtful whether the loudest thunder that ever pealed has been heard 20 miles away.

One of the greatest thunder storms of recent years occurred in the Richmond area, but not a sound of it reached London, and it is on record that when the church steeple of Lostwithiel was destroyed by lightning to the accompaniment of such a roar of thunder as the oldest inhabitant could not remember, no sound was heard 30 miles distant.

The explanation of this seeming anomaly is possibly the fact that thunder is produced in the air, and the sound is conveyed by earth waves rather than by air waves—London Chronicle.

WOMEN HANDLE BIG SHELLS

Young Mother Gave Practical Demonstration of Their Physical Fit ness to Do So.

When women first were put to work in shell factories in England they handled only the light field-grenade shells. Later it became necessary for them to turn out larger shells, and doubts were raised as to whether the women were strong enough to handle them. A young mother settled the question.

"Let me lift the shell," she said, picking one up from the floor. "Aye," she commented, "this shell is a mite heavy, 'tis true, but it's not so heavy as my baby."

There is a shell factory in the Liverpool district operated almost exclusively by the daughters of business and professional men. Many are young girls who had never done any kind of work other than needle work and cooking. The heavy work of the establishment is performed by the wives of sailors.

This is a nonprofit-making factory and it is the reply of the Cunard company to the Germans for the sinking of the Lusitania.

Fish Culture.

Fish culture, it is claimed, is an old science! It goes back to an early date in the history of China, and its origin is lost in antiquity. In 1761 Stephen L. Jacobi, a Prussian soldier, devised a process of stripping the female fish of her spawn and then mixing it with the milt of the male. This simple method is still in use at all fish-hatching establishments.

Valuable Cement.

A cement for making repairs on switchboards when iron or other metal has to be fastened to marble may be made from 30 parts plaster of paris, 10 parts iron filings and half a part sal ammoniac. These are mixed with acetic acid to form a thin paste.

It is imperative that this cement be used immediately after it has been mixed.

Aluminum in Transformers.

Aluminum has been suggested as a substitute for copper in transformer windings. Dealing with heat dissipation, temperature rise, comparative costs of the different materials and other important factors, it appears that the advantages are still with copper, however.—Scientific American.

Polishing Steel.

A finely polished lusterless surface can be produced on steel by rubbing, after tempering, on a smooth iron surface with some ground oilstone till it is perfectly smooth, after which it should be laid on a sheet of paper and rubbed backward and forward until it acquires a fine dead finish.

But Hardly to an Ounce.

Pat had applied for a job as butler, so the man of the house, after many questions, asked him: "Do you know your way to announce?" Pat, thinking he asked, "Do you know your weight to an ounce?" replied: "Begorra. I don't, sir, but I know it to a pound or two."

Keep Cheerful.

You find yourself refreshed by the presence of cheerful people; why not make earnest efforts to confer that pleasure on others? You will find half the battle is gained if you will never allow yourself to say anything gloomy.

Begins With the Individual.

To reform a world, to reform a nation, no wise man will undertake; and all but foolish men know that the only solid, though a fair slower reformation, is what each begins and perfects on himself.—T. Carlyle.

Two Prize Captives.

While on duty sentry one night it one of the men at Camp Colt, who had been the butt of numerous company jokes, hauled two of his worst tormentors as they were endeavoring to slip into camp after taps. In response to his challenge they stated that they were Kaiser Bill and Von Hindenburg. Thereupon the sentry called for the officer of the guard, reported his distinguished guests, and had the satisfaction of seeing them headed directly for the guardhouse.

RESTRICTIONS PLACED UPON SUPPLY OF COAL INDUSTRIES MAY STORE

A Fixed Schedule By States Is Established for Steam, By-Product and Gas Coal.

The United States Fuel Administration has issued mandatory orders limiting the amount of coal industrial plants will be allowed to accumulate and carry on hand.

The policy determined upon after a conference with the state fuel administrator is a fixed uniform schedule by states for steam, by-product and gas coal.

The allotments are adjusted to the requirements of public utilities, preferred industries and nonpreferred industries.

"Coal in excess of that required for current operations," says the orders, "shall be delivered to plants not on the preference list of the war-industries board only when it is not in demand for use before April 1, 1919, by consumers on said list, namely, railroads, the Federal government, states, counties, public utilities, retail dealers or manufacturing plants on the preference list."

In carrying out this policy allowance shall be made for differences in distance from the mines and for differences in transportation conditions, which may require more or less storage at the beginning of winter to insure uninterrupted operation until the following spring."

The maximum limits of storage for the several states and parts of states range from 15 days' supply for nonpreferred industries in eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Southern New York, to 120 days' supply for public utilities and by-product and gas plants in Maine.

"It is understood that these limits are mandatory and each fuel administrator is expected to see that the different classes of consumers are not allowed to exceed these limits. At the same time, it is understood that particular cases may require special treatment by a state fuel administrator,



Chas. C. Mitchell

FUNERAL DIRECTOR

118 South Pittsburg Street
Both Phones.

I employ no agents or solicitors. Am doing business strictly on my own merits. 18 years practical experience.

Motor Funeral Service If Desired.

NIGHT CALLS
ANSWERED AT OFFICE.

LADIES

When irregular or delayed use Triumph Mills, Safe and always dependable. Not sold at drug stores. Do not experiment with others; save disappointment. Write for "Rules" and particulars. It's free. Address NATIONAL MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

J. B. KURTZ,
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TRY OUR CLASSIFIED ADLETS. 1c A WORD.

No More Guesswork
when you bake. No ruined pastry, no wasted material, no worry, because of wrong regulation.

Bring the girls' School needs to us. We're prepared to meet them at least cost to parents. Girls' middy blouses, \$4c; girls' gingham school dresses, \$6c; stockings, 35c; school hats, 75c; sweaters, \$1.95; coats, \$4.95; Windsor ties, 25c; girls' middy skirts, \$4.25; girls' tams, \$1.65; girls' coats, \$4.25. Bendiner's Broadway Ladies' Store, Somerville, Pa.—Adv.—

For Sale.
Six room house, lot 10x120 feet gas and water, for \$1,400.
Six room house, lot 40x120 feet, for \$1,300.

Ten room double house, modern, rents for \$36.00 for \$3,000. E. F. DeWitt—Adv.—28-4.

Want Help!
Then use our classified column. Results will follow.

Pechin.
Mrs. William McClain and baby, who were visiting relatives and friends in West Virginia, have returned to their home at Pechin Hill.

Virginia McClain of Pechin, who has been training in the West Penn hospital, Pittsburgh, is spending her vacation here visiting relatives and friends.

Want Help!
Miss Margaret Cooper
Tells How Cuticura
Healed Eczema

All Over Body Face
Hands and Neck
Itched and Burned

I was troubled with eczema all over my body, especially my face, hands and neck for about five months. At night itched and burned continually, then I scratched it and made it nearly crazy and it made my skin so sore and angry that it caused many small pimples. These formed into blisters, and I could not get any sleep.

I found a Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertisement, so I sent for a free sample. In less than a week I could see a difference so I purchased more, and after using two cakes of Cuticura Soap and not quite one box of Ointment I was healed. (Signed) Miss Margaret Cooper, 59 Killers Lane, Plymouth, Pa., July 25, 1917.

Unsightly complections are often a hindrance to social and business success.

Having cleared your skin with Cuticura, why not keep it clear by using the Soap for every-day toilet purposes?

Sample Each Free. Mail Addressed
to: Margaret R. Boston, 59 Killers Lane, Plymouth, Pa.

Everyone uses Cuticura Soap.

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to: Margaret R. Boston, 59 Killers Lane, Plymouth, Pa.

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Everyone uses Cuticura Soap.

Sample

AS BASEBALL ROMANCE MORDECAI BROWN'S HISTORY STANDS ALONE—IS NOW MANAGER



THREE FINGERED LEADER OF COLUMBUS TEAM

Three-fingered Mordecai Brown is now the star of the old Cubs and recognized at one time as one of the great pitchers who ever worked for a big league baseball club is now a man manager. He was recently appointed as leader of the Columbus Americans As

As a baseball romance Brown's history stands alone. His rise to fame as a big leaguer was meteoric once he took the shackles of the minors from his feet, but if it hadn't been for a twist of fate Brown probably would have gone through the minors a third season.

It had with Terre Haute when that city had a club in the Three-I League, but Brown valued so much to the fact that he was a pitcher. When an accident happened to a flock of pitchers he was equated from third base and sent into the box with such effect that he

If the government needs my men it can have them."

That was Dunn's philosophy.

Dunn offered the use of his great construction organization to the government early in the war.

"If they want me," he said, "I'll go along and run it."

The government decided that the Dunn construction forces would be more use at home.

Baseball was more or less of a mania with Dunn. He had owned several minor league clubs before he decided to get into the major game and bought the C. V. Ind. club. He never got his in in out of the investment and never realized his ambition of winning a pennant which to him meant a great deal more than the mere money involved.

But when the time came he gave up ambition, investment and all.

Dunn can well be rated side by side with Captain Huston.

POPULAR GAMES IN ENGLAND

Yankees Stars Create Enthusiasm for Baseball and Other Sports—Talk of World Series

American athletes reign supreme in old England. Scores of baseball players who recently started around the diamond in the good old U. S. A. have arrived in London. Clever pitchers also are arriving with the Yankee troopers. Virtually every realm of sport is represented in the thousands of American soldiers and sailors who reach England before they are sent to the trenches of France or to Uncle Sam's fleet in foreign waters after four years of hard fighting the ranks of British sportsmen have been thinned to alarming proportions by the loss of hundreds of crack athletes now resting in heroes' graves, and enthusiasm was on the wane until the Americans put fresh life into every indoor and outdoor sport. The organization of the Anglo-American Baseball League has laid the foundation for baseball and the games in London have been largely attended. So much enthusiasm has been created that there is talk for a real international world series with contestants from America, England, France and Canada.

Jim Dunn was the first magnate to order his ball park closed under the work or fight order. The day after Secretary Baker announced that ball players must either don a uniform or go to work in some essential occupation Dunn wrote his business manager to close shop and to disband the ball club.

There was no quibbling on Dunn's part. Although his club was in second place and had excellent chances of capturing a pennant this year he didn't hesitate.

PROVE PATRIOTS OF THE MAJOR LEAGUES

Captain Huston and Jim Dunn Outrank Rival Magnates.

Owner of New York Yankees Was First Man Financially Interested in Game to Enlist—Cleveland Indians Gates Ordered Closed.

When the baseball history of the stirring times of war is written two names will stand out above all others in the magnate end of the game as biting 1000 per cent patriots.

They will be the names of Capt. T. L. Huston, half owner of the New York Yankees and Jim Dunn, owner of the Cleveland Indians.

Captain Huston was the first man financially interested in baseball to enlist in his country's service. An



Capt. T. L. Huston.

Engineer of great ability and a veteran of the Spanish American war, Huston joined the colors soon after war was declared.

Jim Dunn was the first magnate to order his ball park closed under the work or fight order. The day after Secretary Baker announced that ball players must either don a uniform or go to work in some essential occupation Dunn wrote his business manager to close shop and to disband the ball club.

There was no quibbling on Dunn's part. Although his club was in second place and had excellent chances of capturing a pennant this year he didn't hesitate.

PETEY DIVIN—But You'll Face a Big Bill If You Try Lobster, Pete



BATS IN SEVEN RUNS

"The most peculiar happening in baseball during my career took place while I was with the Louisville and Bob Groves. In a game at Pittsburgh, we had three killed and Louis had come to bat. He hit for a home run, his hit accounting for four runs. Then the Pittsburgh manager, thinking I covered the recording to the score card, told Duff out for not having batted and allowed Kirby to hit over again. This time he tripled driving in three runs, a total of seven runs in one time at bat."

MIKE McNALLY NOW IN NAVY

Former Boston Red Sox Player Will Be Perfectly Happy If He Can Bag Submarine

One by one ball players recently famous in the major leagues are appearing in armfuls in navy circles. The latest to go north is England Midshipman George Baumgardner, former Boston Red Sox player who last season was the team's leading pitcher. The Irish kid recently watched two teams from the United States play a game of baseball. One was a navy team and the other a marine corps team. The sailors won and after the game the young man enjoyed the pastime strolled up and congratulated the captain of the visiting club. The man congratulated proved to be Mike McNally, Mike is captain of the navy nine.

McNally is a native of Terre Haute who

PITCHER BAUMGARDNER IN MISSISSIPPI ARMY CAMP



George Baumgardner, former pitcher with the St. Louis Browns, has been heard from. He is in the arms of Camp Shady Grove, and the other day pitching for his team against Spring Hill College at Mobile he shut out the collegians with four hits.

BIG LEAGUE STARS IN NAVY

Cleveland Indians Bump Up Against Surprise in Playing Exhibition Game at Newport

The Cleveland Indians recently went to Newport, R. I., to play an exhibition game against a navy team. When the got there they were rather surprised to find that the sailors included practically a whole team of former major leaguers, including Tomie Schultz, a pitcher and Tomie Reighard, all outfielders of the Boston Braves, as the outfield Bunny Tabrique was short for the naval line. The Indians lost to this bunch 3 to 2.

Insists That Frail, Nervous Women Can Speedily Become Strong and Vigorous

A Vigorous Healthy Body, Sparkling Eyes and Health-Colored Cheeks Come in Two Weeks, Says Discoverer of Bio-frien.

World's Grandest Health Builder Costs Nothing Unless It Gives to Women the Buoyant Health They Long for.

It is safe to say that right here in this city are tens of thousands of women, never having done a day's work in their lives, who could make themselves so healthy so attractively and so let me mind that they would compel the admiration of all their friends.

The vital health building elements in these lessons entitle men but care is fully supplied in Bio-frien.

If you are unable to exercise because of life's want to have a healthy, vigorous body clean skin and cheeks that show no dullness, wake up your mind to get a pack of Bio-frien right away.

It costs but little and you can get one or several packages at any drug store.

Take two tablets of Bio-frien meal and one tablet bedtime—in a day for seven days—this is for meals 100% full are gone, but if you don't feel twice a week for twice as attractive and twice as strong as before you may take more, but wait a few days. It belongs to you for the pleasure or of Bio-frien down to the last penny of it unless it kills all off.

Note to Physicians. There is no secret about Bio-frien. It is printed on every ticket. It is sold in Little City in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and in New York City, and in Cincinnati, Philadelphia in Cleveland, and in Toledo, Ohio.

Sonreco
Trade Mark
Promises to keep teeth clean, to help cure sensitive, bleeding gums. — AND DOES IT!
Ask your Dentist, he knows. On sale at all drugstores and toilet counters.

ETIENNE LUCAS

These are only a few of the many tools that have been so instrumental in driving back the German hordes. Barrage fire and gas attack offer little resistance to the tanks as they go forward crushing the schedule right out of the Boche.

EV C. L. VOIGHT



Wednesday, Sept. 4th at 2 P. M.

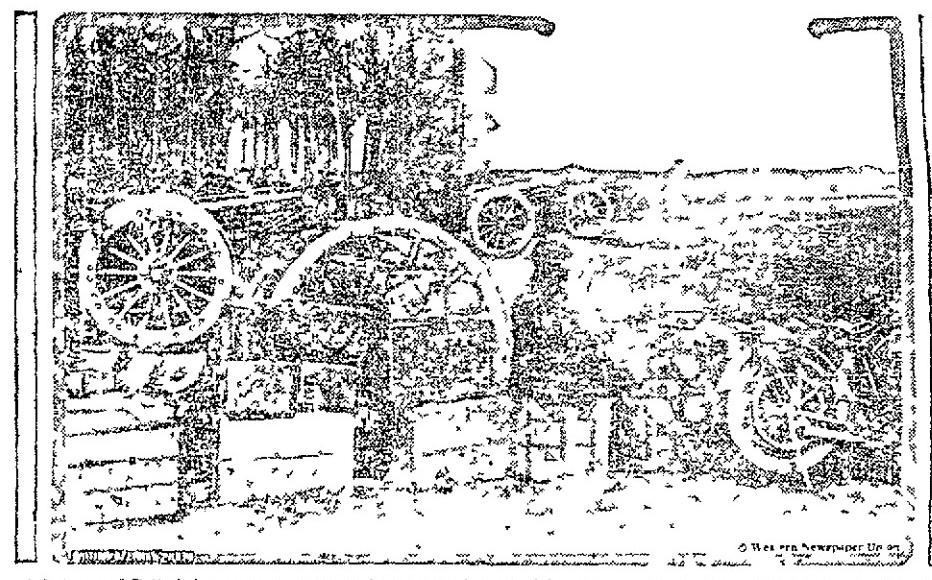
Everybody Invited to Come—Free to All
Free Souvenirs to All the Boys and Girls

BUSTER BROWN SHOES
For Boys For Girls 2 to 16 yrs.

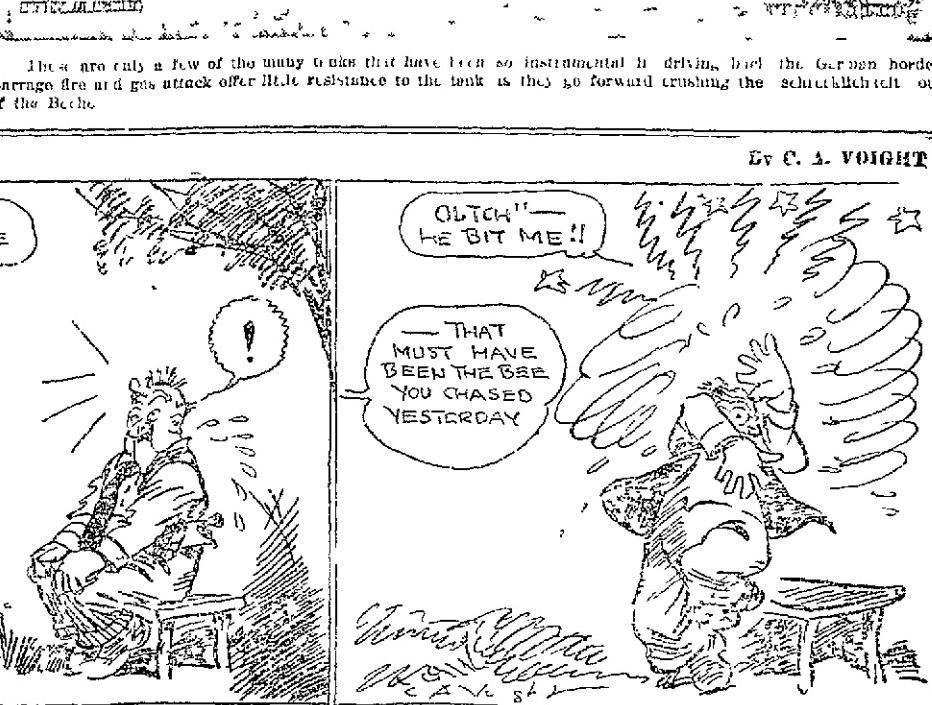
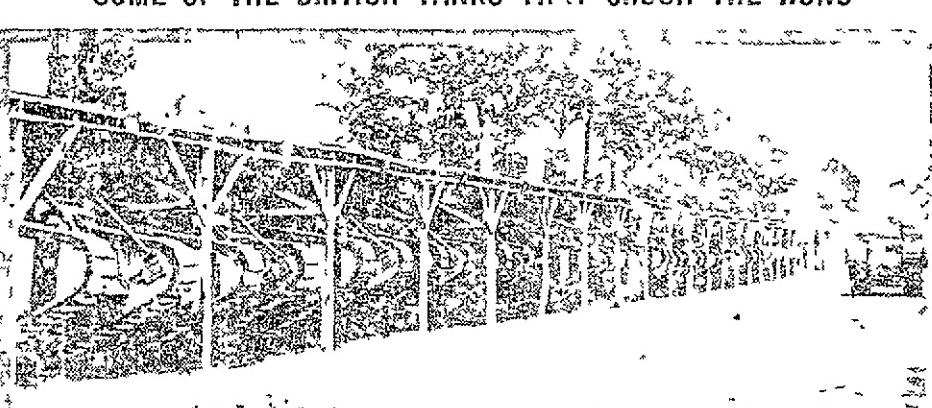
As everybody knows that Buster Brown Shoes are made of solid leather—every pair guaranteed to give service. They are the best School Shoe made. Come here or Wednesday and see how these shoes are made as Buster will give a free demonstration.

BAZAAR DEPT. STORE
212-16 N. PITTSBURG STREET CONNELSVILLE, PA.

BRITISH HOWITZERS IN ACTION AT CORNER OF A WOOD



SOME OF THE BRITISH TANKS THAT CRUSH THE HUNS



The Kaiser as I Knew Him For Fourteen Years

Bg
ARTHUR N. DAVIS, D. D. S.

(Copyright, 1918, by the McClure News Syndicate.)

CHAPTER VII.

The Japanese.

According to the talk of the German diplomats before the war the expectation was that Japan's power would be used against America at the first opportunity. Whether the object of this campaign was to stir up trouble between Japan and America or only to awaken this country to a sense of the danger which the Germans professed to believe threatened her I don't know. I do know, however, that prospect of a Japanese-American war seemed to worry the Germans considerably more than it worries us.

The day England declared war against Germany, August 5, 1914, the Prince von Pless called to see me professionally.

"There will be two wars fought," he said, oracularly. "The present one, by which we shall gain control of the continent of Europe forever, and then a war with the yellow races, in which we shall probably have your country to assist us."

That this opinion was more or less general in Germany may account for the fact that from the time war was declared until August 23, 1914, when Japan declared war against Germany, the Japanese residents in Berlin were made the subject of the most sickening attentions. It was reported that Japan was going to attack Russia, and the Germans could not do enough to show their newly born admiration for the yellow race which they had hitherto so deeply despised. The Japs were carried through the streets on the shoulders of the populace and kissed and cheered wherever they appeared in public.

And then Japan declared war against Germany! Instantly there was a wild demonstration in the streets of Berlin, which would have resulted most disastrously for the Japs who had so recently been hailed as friends but for the astonishing fact that every single Jap had succeeded in getting away from Berlin before the news of Japan's entry into the war became generally known.

In the absence of Japanese upon which to vent their spleen, the Germans did everything they could to make life miserable for those who resembled Japs. The few Chinese who were there were terribly treated either because they were taken for Japs or because they were of the same race. The Siamese minister, Prince Traodos, who was one of my patients, told me that when his wife and children went out on the streets the crowds followed them and jeered, referring to the Japanese as monkeys and using other opprobrious epithets. They even went so far as to spit in Princess Traodos' face, and the minister finally decided to send her and the children to Switzerland, although he himself remained at his post.

I saw the kaiser shortly after the Japanese declaration of war, and he was very bitter against the United States because of that development.

"What is your president thinking of to allow a yellow race to attack a white race? Now the Japanese are attacking Kiao-Chau, and America could have prevented it. All that America had to do was to raise a finger and Japan would have known enough to keep her place!"

He spoke in this strain on several subsequent occasions.

When Kiao-Chau fell he again criticized the United States for not having stopped Japan.

"How can your president allow Japan to increase in power at the expense of a white race?" he asked, indignantly. "Now China is lost to the world forever. America is the one power that could have prevented it, but now Japan has got her hoars on China and she is lost to us forever!"

After we were in the war, the kaiser expressed to me his opinion that our object in taking this step was fourfold:

"First," he said, "Wilson wants to give the money you have loaned to the Allies. Second, he wants to have a seat at the peace table. Third, he wants to give your army and navy a little practical experience—unfortunately, at our expense. And fourth, and principally, he wants to prepare for the war with Japan which he knows is inevitable. The Japanese are the ones which your country must look upon as its real enemies."

A German officer of high standing told me just before I left Berlin that America had made the great mistake of sending ammunition, guns and supplies to Russia, via Japan, because Japan had just retained the newly made American articles and had dumped on Russia a lot of good-for-nothing material of her own in their place. "My advice to America," he declared, "is to cut the throat of every Japanese in America and get rid of the internal danger." He did not suggest cutting the throats of all the undesirable Germans who were in America and who had already demonstrated that they were far more dangerous than the Japanese had ever been.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Kaiser's Confidence of Victory.
About twelve years ago I attended the German military maneuvers at Leignitz, in Silesia, having been invited by some journalistic friends of mine to accompany them in the motor lorry to the press. The military representatives of England, France, Amer-

ica and other countries were there with the kaiser's staff to witness the display of Germany's military power. Apparently they were very much impressed, for I heard afterwards that one of the French officers who had been present had written a book in which he said: "With such an army, Germany could annex France in six months!"

I happened to mention this fact to the kaiser shortly afterwards and his significant comment was:

"Six months! I should hope so. It wouldn't take that long!"

The confident belief that when "Der Tag"—"the day"—finally arrived, Germany would crush her enemies and accomplish her object within a few months at the outside was held not only by the kaiser but by the people generally and their conduct when the war broke out clearly disclosed it.

When Germany's war power was mobilized, no one in Germany believed it would be very long before they would be back and every effort was made to make these few weeks of active service as little irksome as possible. "Liebesguber," gifts of love, consisting of clothing and food of every description, were forwarded to them by their relatives and friends in the most lavish manner, although, of course, at that time the German commissary was able to satisfy all the soldiers' requirements.

One of my patients told me that she had sent seventeen hundred pounds of sausages to one regiment within a week, and when I asked her why she had been so generous she replied that her chauffeur was a member of the regiment!

The extent to which the country's resources were squandered in those early months is evidenced by the fact that the soldiers had such an excess of ill-fitting woolen wearing apparel that they used many of the knitted articles as earpieces and covers for their horses. No one had the slightest idea that the time might come when the whole nation would be clothed in paper!

At this late day it can hardly be necessary to establish how thoroughly prepared the Germans were for the war, but an incident which occurred in the early days of the conflict may not be out of place to show the self-satisfied and confident attitude which all the Germans assumed.

Two officers sitting at a table in an out-door cafe shortly after the war began overheard one of several ladies who were passing remark: "Look at those officers sitting there drinking. Why are they not at the front fighting?" One of the officers got up and, approaching the ladies, said: "Our work was completed months ago. We worked from early morning till late at night on plans which our armies are now carrying out. It is our time to rest."

The resistance that France would be able to put up was always very lightly estimated, and if the intervention of England was at all taken into consideration, the comparatively small army she could place in the field was regarded as but a drop in the bucket compared with the well-trained German horde that was ready to sweep across the border. How could England's 80,000 men cope with Von Kluck's 500,000 or the hastily mobilized French armies resist the thoroughly prepared, equipped and well-disciplined German warriors?

It is really not to be wondered at that the Germans firmly believed that they would bring the allies to their knees within a comparatively few weeks and that the conquering German armies would celebrate Sedan Day, September 2, in Paris. What actually happened is, of course, too well known here to require recital, but I know that the Germans were kept in absolute ignorance of the marvelous resistance the allies were able to put up in those critical days of August and September, 1914, and to this day the majority of Germans have not heard of the battle of the Marne!

Shortly before this had come the revelations from Washington of the intrigues of Count von Luxburg, the German minister to Argentina, and I knew where the kaiser was getting the information he referred to. In nearly every case, it appeared, the kaiser's informants were misleading him.

Both before and after we entered the war the kaiser was thoroughly convinced that we could play only a nominal part in it so far as man power was concerned and his assurance on that point undoubtedly accounted for his decision to carry through his submarine program even though it resulted in bringing us into the war.

"Do you realize how many tons of shipping it takes to ship a single soldier?" he asked me on one occasion.

I confessed my ignorance on that point.

"Well, it takes six tons to the man!

To send over an army of 500,000 men, therefore, your country would require 3,000,000 tons of shipping in addition to the tonnage required for regular traffic. When is it coming from, with my submarines sinking the allied vessels faster than they can ever be replaced? My U-boats are doing wonderful work and we are prepared to take care of all the troops America may try to land in France."

"How foolish for America to start conscription now," he declared. "She thinks she can accomplish in a few months what it has taken Germany a hundred years to attain. Armies and officers cannot be developed over night. We have never stopped preparing since the days of Frederick the Great!"

"Yes, your majesty, but the Northern states in our Civil war put in conscription two years after the beginning of the war," I suggested.

"But just look how long your war lasted," the kaiser replied quickly. "This war won't last that long. The allies will feel what the power of Germany is long before English conscription can avail them anything!"

"And while England is slowly building up her insignificant army," the kaiser went on, "she will see America's navy and merchant marine constantly growing and the dollar replacing the pound as the unit of the world's finance. No, Davis, England will soon be sick of the war and will look with fear upon America's growing power!"

The French army, too, was generally belittled, and the Russians were believed to be absolutely negligible. The French army was so poorly equipped, it was pointed out, that the officers had to go to the field in patent-leather boots, and on the Russian front, only the first-line men had guns, the others being armed with clubs!

Eventually, officers and soldiers returning from the western front on furlough or passing through the country en route from one front to the other brought the report of the defeat before Paris. Soldiers who participated in that disastrous retreat wrote from the new trenches to their friends and relatives telling of the terrible experiences they had undergone, when they went for days with nothing to eat but raw potatoes and turnips which they picked from the fields.

When these reports finally spread through Germany the people began to realize that their generals in the west were not meeting with the same success that Von Hindenburg had had in the east and Von Hindenburg became the idol of the people immediately, a fact that was very distasteful to the high command.

The kaiser's dislike of Von Hindenburg was of long standing. He had never given that general for the mistake he made during military maneuvers in peace time when by a brilliant stroke of strategy he had succeeded in capturing the kaiser's forces, including the kaiser and his whole staff!

I have referred in a previous chapter to the kaiser's unbounded confidence after the Italian collapse in 1917. "Now, we've got the allies!" he exclaimed, with an air of conclusiveness which emphasized that optimism he displayed.

After the capture of Roumania, he exhibited a similar degree of exultation. He believed that in that achievement he had successfully solved the food problem—the one cloud which constantly darkened the kaiser's horizon.

"Now the allies will never succeed in starving us," he said to me in my office shortly after the Roumanian drive. "With Roumania in our pockets and Servia already ours, their wonderful agricultural possibilities will supply our food needs and foil our enemies' efforts to starve us. Indeed, they had better look out for themselves. Don't forget we have a monopoly on the potash mines of the world. Without proper fertilization, American crops will go on decreasing and decreasing and they won't get any potash until we get ready to let them have it!"

The failure of the Zeppelins from a military standpoint was undoubtedly a great disappointment to the German people at large, who had counted so much upon them to bring disaster to England, but it cannot be said that the kaiser shared their chagrin. On the contrary, I have reason to believe that he never expected very much from that arm of his military force except as it might be useful to terrorize the civil population.

A day or two after Zeppelin's death, in 1917, a patient of mine, a lady, happened to remark that it was too bad that the count had not lived to see the triumph of his invention, and when I saw the kaiser shortly afterwards I repeated her remark to see what he would say.

"I am convinced that the count lived long enough to see all that the Zeppelins were capable of accomplishing," was his only comment. It recalled the answer he had given me some years before when both Zeppelins and airships were in their infancy and I had asked him which held the greater promise. "We do not know. Time alone will tell," was his reply.

The last time I conversed with the kaiser was on November 20, 1917. Up to that time we had sent over 160,000 troops, according to the figures which have since been revealed by Secretary Baker. According to the kaiser's information, however, we had only 30,000 men in France at that time and he was of the opinion that we would never have many more.

"America is having a fine time trying to raise an army," he declared satirically. "I hear that 1,000 mutinied the other day in New York and refused to get on a transport, and a town in the Northwest composed principally of citizens of Swedish blood refused to register at all! We are getting excellent information about all conditions in America."

Shortly before this had come the revelations from Washington of the intrigues of Count von Luxburg, the German minister to Argentina, and I knew where the kaiser was getting the information he referred to. In nearly every case, it appeared, the kaiser's informants were misleading him.

Both before and after we entered the war the kaiser was thoroughly convinced that we could play only a nominal part in it so far as man power was concerned and his assurance on that point undoubtedly accounted for his decision to carry through his submarine program even though it resulted in bringing us into the war.

"Do you realize how many tons of shipping it takes to ship a single soldier?" he asked me on one occasion.

I confessed my ignorance on that point.

"Well, it takes six tons to the man!

To send over an army of 500,000 men, therefore, your country would require 3,000,000 tons of shipping in addition to the tonnage required for regular traffic. When is it coming from, with my submarines sinking the allied vessels faster than they can ever be replaced? My U-boats are doing wonderful work and we are prepared to take care of all the troops America may try to land in France."

"How foolish for America to have come into the war," he went on. "If she could succeed in landing a real army in France, what good would it do? America can see how easy it was for me to break through and to capture the tonnage required for regular traffic. When is it coming from, with my submarines sinking the allied vessels faster than they can ever be replaced? My U-boats are doing wonderful work and we are prepared to take care of all the troops America may try to land in France."

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"Is to cut the throat of every Japanese in America and get rid of the internal danger?" He did not suggest cutting the throats of all the undesirable Germans who were in America and who had already demonstrated that they were far more dangerous than the Japanese had ever been.

TO BE CONTINUED.

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has arranged to distribute this great collection of old and new songs to its readers at less than one tenth of a cent apiece.

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COKE SHORTAGE IS MAINLY AT THE BY-PRODUCT OVEN PLANTS

Demand for More Steel

By War Industries Board Leads to Efforts to Increase Furnace Efficiency in Preference to Building More Stacks; More Ovens In at Clairton.

Special to The Weekly Courier.
PITTSBURG, Aug. 28.—Coke is again to the front in the government's efforts to secure a maximum tonnage of steel for winning the war. While there is an effort to watch all points, attention lately has been focused particularly upon the fact that some blast furnaces have been insufficiently supplied with coke, these furnaces being in nearly every instance stacks that were depending upon by-product ovens, and the by-product ovens in turn were hampered by insufficient supplies of coal. A considerable loss in pig iron production, and consequently in steel production, has been reported to Washington on account of this coke shortage. The greatest loss has been in the Chicago district. The Fuel Administration seems to take the stand that the shortage in by-product coal is due chiefly to insufficient car supply and the master is being threshed out between it and the Railroad Administration.

There is relatively little complaint by furnaces that are tributary to the Connellsville coke region, though occasionally complaint is made that quality is not up to the standard of 1916 and earlier years, before car shortage started to make oven operations so irregular. Recently the War Industries Board, which is constantly demanding more and more steel, was understood to be considering the matter of new construction of blast furnaces and open-hearth steel furnaces, but at the present time the whole attention is being centered upon getting maximum output from the physical facilities now available, it being naturally held that as long as the existing capacity cannot be operated to its fullest extent it would be quite out of line to think of employing labor for adding to the facilities.

Furnace coke continues to fail to furnish any open market. Surplus coke there may be at times, but it is always corralled by an allocator and does not get as far as being offered in the open market. Foundry coke continues to be offered in a limited fashion, but probably in excess of the actual current requirements of founders not provided with contracts and the founders have occasional opportunities to add to stocks. The market remains notable at the same limits: Furnace \$6 to \$7.00
Foundry, 72-hour selected \$7.00
Shed, over 1/4-inch \$7.00

Coke screenings from old dumps continue active and while the supply is increasing the demand, at least for the best grades, is increasing also. For the best quality some sellers are now obtaining \$6.75, against the price of \$6.50 that ruled for some time. This is for carefully prepared material, over 1/4-inch. Those who have been longest in this screening business find it more profitable, under the Fuel Administration's regulations, to prepare the material in the best manner, saving it above 1/4-inch, so as to obtain the maximum price, since such coke is subject to the \$7.30 limit. The tailings are worth much less, and are not suitable for domestic fuel.

The situation as to supplies of Pittsburgh district coal has become still more tense, owing to the heavy demands of the lake trade and the by-product ovens. Lake shipments are below what they should be to complete the movement by the middle of October as is desired. Shipments to the lake trade are confined practically altogether to the preference list, and no stocking is permitted even by those having the highest degree of preference.

The Carnegie Steel company is now operating about 350 ovens at its new by-product plant at Clairton, where the first coke was made just two months ago. Thus far, however, the tonnage output is far below the regular capacity of that number of ovens, but whether this is due to shortage of coal or the usual difficulties attendant upon the starting of new ovens is not stated. The output at present is a trifle over 10,000 tons a week. Additional ovens are to be put on from time to time and it is

fully expected that the whole 640 ovens, representing the first installation, will be completed well before the end of the year. The 640 ovens represent five batteries, and six additional batteries are more or less on the way, to be completed probably some time next year.

The pig iron market continues very narrow. While furnaces were not fully sold for this half year they own much overdue tonnage and are also being given allocations in large volume so that their output is fully taken up and no shipments at all are made on some contracts. So far as known there is no pig iron being shipped except to consumers having priorities or a place on the preference list. The market remains quotable at the set limits as follows:

Boesemar	\$35.00
Basic	\$32.00
No. 2 foundry	\$33.00
Malleable	\$33.50
Gray forge	\$32.00

These prices are f. o. b. furnaces, freight from the Valleys to Pittsburgh being \$1.40 and from half a dozen detached furnaces somewhat less.

WAR'S REQUIREMENTS FOR STEEL MAY REACH 25,000,000 NET TONS

The Policy of General Foch Being to Throw Greatest Weight Possible Into the Conflict Quickly.

Special to The Weekly Courier.
NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The American Metal Market and Daily Iron & Steel Report will review the steel and iron trade tomorrow as follows:

Estimates of steel requirement for the half year have been "rather swelled, and as high as 25,000,000 net tons of finished rolled steel is now spoken of, this comparing with an original estimate about two months ago of 20,000,000 tons. Recent additions to the requirements that ought to be met by January 1 are chiefly of steel required in offensive movements, this being naturally attributed to the continued success of General Foch's offensive operations. There may possibly be some significance in the fact that the recent tentative estimate of 20,000,000 tons for the first half of 1918 has not been modified.

The policy is evidently to throw the greatest weight of steel possible into the conflict at the earliest time, less attention being paid to future requirements in case the war should run into a period of several years. There is little discussion now of the matter of increasing production by new construction, while much more pressure is sought to be exerted to secure maximum production from existing facilities. There have been some losses of pig iron output, and steel production in turn, through coke shortage, especially in the Chicago district, and the Fuel Administration is making still greater efforts to provide a full coal supply. As coal production is very heavy there will probably be further rationing of coal for the less important uses. The authorities are not in entire accord as to whether or not car supply is the chief limiting factor in coal production.

Steel is being distributed to jobbers in a limited way. Much material has been scheduled on mail books that cannot be shipped this month. As jobbers' shipments are not strictly controlled their replacements may not prove altogether as heavy as was expected.

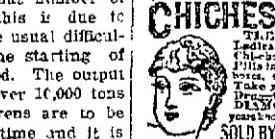
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That's Where Men People Are Going Right Here at Home.

Hundreds of people in Connellsville are going "over the top"—in the matter of saving money. They are saving more than they ever saved before and their savings are helping Uncle Sam to win the war. Saving accounts may be started at the old reliable First National with \$1. Liberal interest—Adv.

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FINAL REDUCTIONS WOMEN'S APPAREL



Coats, Suits and Dresses—the very cream of a stock which has won generous praise from scores of Connellsville's best dressed women. Price seem ridiculously low, but our fixed policy of never carrying any merchandise from one season to the next is directly responsible. It is your good fortune, and the opportunity should be grasped immediately. Many styles are quite conservative, differing little from those for Fall, while the quality is of that good, old-time standard so difficult to obtain today.

**One Lot Suits, \$25 to \$39.75 Values, \$14.95
One Lot Suits, \$45 to \$75.00 Values, \$9.75**

Both silk and wool Suits in all the more notable colors and styles of the present season. Think of saving over \$50.00 on a Suit! Doesn't seem possible—but it is. If ever quick—not prompt—but QUICK—action was advisable, this certainly is the time. There will be all sizes here for those who come first.

One Lot Dresses, Values to \$25, Choice \$6.95

Savings that amount in some instances to almost \$20.00. Variety too, for in the lot are beautiful late season styles in voile, net, taffeta, crepe de chine, sorge and combinations. Several dozens in the lot—with all sizes present—and every dress an extraordinary bargain.

One Lot School Dresses REDUCED ONE FOURTH

Very neat little models in gingham and other serviceable tub materials. Solid colors, checks and plaids. Our prices for the finished garments less than materials alone of an equal quality would cost today—and no bother to mothers of cutting and making. All sizes 2 to 14 years. Were \$1.25 to \$5.00. Now 9¢ to \$1.25.



One Lot School Coats REDUCED ONE HALF

Summer Coats to be sure, but most of them are sufficiently heavy for first Fall wear and of a quality at least equal to any you can buy. There are many colors, and a wide range of styles but none of them overdone or too elaborate for school wear. Lucky the mother who reads this little advertisement and secures one of these Coats at such a saving. Were \$2.50 to \$10.00. Now \$1.25 to \$5.00.

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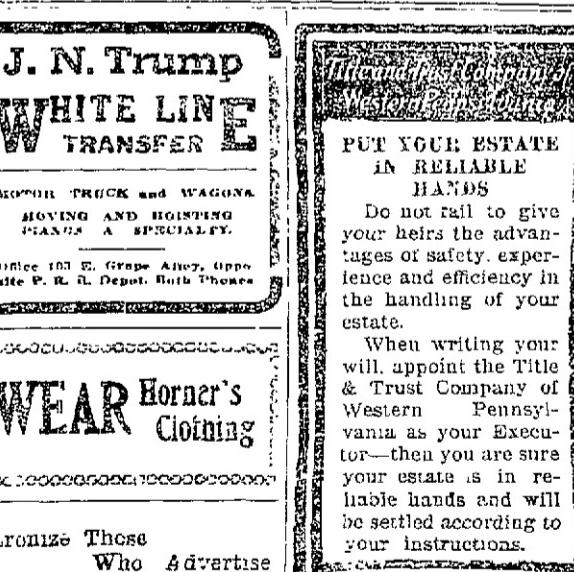
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liable hands and will
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FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS AND THE CZECHO-SLOVAK ARMY

A CALL FOR THE COLLECTION OF DONATIONS FOR THE SLOVAK BAZAAR.

There never was an era as important for the Slovak and Slav nation as is the present, when our Czecho-Slovak Army, alongside of the Allies, is gloriously gaining victories and breaking the road toward liberty and democracy of all humanity.

Never before has the world known of us what it now came to know. To support this victorious Army, which is fighting shoulder to shoulder with the United States of America for emancipation from the German-Magyar talons, large material sacrifices are necessary.

Therefore it is now the duty of every society and every individual, to sacrifice liberally, remembering that he is sacrificing for himself, for his children and his race.

Every penny received will be acknowledged publicly, and will be used for the support of our Army, for the relief of the widows and orphans of our fallen soldiers.

At the meeting of the District Assembly of the Slovak League, held on the 30th of June, 1918, more than \$1,000.00 was collected inside of half an hour. Societies and individuals contributed in amounts of \$100.00 and \$200.00. Let us follow their example so that we may not be put to shame.

Accounting and delivery of money will take place at the meeting of the District Assembly which will be regularly announced through the newspapers.

EDWARD KOVAC, President.

MICHAEL MACHAY, Secretary.
If you meet one of our collectors, contribute liberally. Fayette County District Assembly Slovak League, Edward Kovac, President, 70 W. Main street, Uniontown, Pa.

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